137 Oaks and hornbeams grow plentifully in the zone of transition between forest and the steppe while the pine prefers sandy river valleys. Vegetation in the mountains corresponds to that in western surroundings. The vast mountain pastures deserve special mention. On the coast of the Crimea and the Caucasus we find the buttertree, the cypress, the stone pine, the laurel, opuntias, agaves and other Mediterranean plants.

136 Prevalent animal species vary only slightly from those found in neighboring countries in the west. Worthy of mention are wild-cat, ermine, and bison in the forest region, bear, lynx and wild-cat in the Carpathians. In the Yaila mountains there are vultures. The Caucasus has the greatest variety of animals. It is still possible there to hunt ibex, jackals and ure-ox. On the southern slopes there are even panthers. Numerous rodents live in the steppes. The ure-ox, the beaver and the marmot are dying out.

3. Population.

a) Density

161 In 1939 the average density of the population in Ukraine was 68 persons per sq. kilometer. In the central forest-steppe zone, one of the most thickly populated agrarian areas in Europe, 80—120 people live on a sq. kilometer, between the Syan and Kursk. Northern Ukraine with its lighter soil is much more thinly populated; here the average density amounts to 40—60 persons per sq. kilometer, and in Polesya this figure even falls below 25. The density of the population in Southern Ukraine corresponds roughly to that in the north, though the Donets basin is an isolated area of dense population. The Caucasus foothills, a country with a climate at least as favorable as that of Central Ukraine is only two-thirds as densely populated, as it was colonised late. The mountains are thinly populated.

162 The majority of the Ukrainian people live in villages; 29 % ● 361 live in towns and 10 % in cities with more than 100 000 inhabitants; trade and industry are not intensively developed; we are struck by the many towns that have grown up at the frontiers between the various natural areas; there are 60 bet-

ween the forest steppe and the Kholm forests, among them Lutsk, Rivne, Zhytomyr, Kyiv and Konotip. Akkerman, Odessa, Mykolajiv, Kherson, Sevastopil lie on the sea coast. In all there are 18 towns with more than 100 000 inhabitants (statistics dating from 1939 and for Western Ukraine from 1931).

Kyiv	846 000
Kharkiv	833 000
Odessa	604 000
Dnipropetrovske	500 000
Stalino	462 000
Lviv	316 000
Zaporizha	289 000
Mariupil	222 000
Voroshylivhrad	213 000
Kryvyj Rih	198 000
Taganrih	189 000
Symferopil	143 000
Chernivtsi	111 000
Kerch	104 000

b) Movement of population

Movements in the population of Ukraine have been caused by natural increase and emigration and immigration, these movements being more pronounced than elsewhere in Europe.

Natural Increasein 1927 per 1000	Births	Mortality	Actual Increase
USSR	40.3	17.8	22.5
North Caucasia	42.7	17.1	25.6
Crimea	44.7	18.1	26.6
Galicia	31.8	20.3	11.5
Volynia and Polesya	39.4	17.7	19.4
Carpathian Ukraine	37.4	23.3	16.1

The greatest natural increase is to be found in those parts of Ukraine that are most sparsely populated, while the lowest, determined by low birthrate, is provided by Galicia which is over-populated. Increase in purely Ukrainian elements of the population exceeds the average value for other elements inhabiting the same areas of settlement. There are no data on

The typical Ukrainian house ("khata") is a low house, all 342
on the ground floor; it consists of a living room ("svitlytsja"), a vestibule ("siny") and a bedroom ("komora"). It is built of wood, willows, twigs or reeds, plastered over with clay. In the steppe bricks dried in the sun and made of clay, chaff or chopped straw, are used. Larger stones or short, thick wooden props form the foundation. In mountain areas and in richly wooded Polesia, houses are mostly made of wood. The roofs of Ukrainian houses are usually square and covered with straw, reeds or shingles according to the district.

The Ukrainian farm-house is carefully fenced and surrounded by a garden with fruit and flowers. The house is separate from the farm buildings which are generally round a yard ("obijstja") beside the house; in Northern Ukraine, the latter is smaller, but has a roof of its own. In areas inhabited by Hutsuly, Bojky and partly also by Lemky, house and buildings are under one roof and connected by a roofed passage, ("hrasda").

The wooden churches, a native creation of high artistic 346
value, are a peculiar charm of Ukrainian architecture. We find the oldest forms in Podolia and the country of the Bojky. The wooden churches of the Hutsuly show Byzantine influence, the churches in Carpathian Ukraine, Gothic, and those in the territory of the Lemky, baroque tendencies. The village in 361 ●
Ukraine generally consists of a group of houses with several irregular streets; in the mountains, in areas inhabited by Bojky and Lemky, there are long chain villages, while the Hutsuly prefer the collection of peasant-houses as found in the steppe. In north-west Ukraine there are also chain villages, usually consisting of two streets, which, in Polesya and Volynia, cross each other; in the plains the villages rarely number more than 1000 inhabitants, but in Podolia and Volynia there are also villages with 3000, 4000 and more inhabitants.

Ukrainians are occupied chiefly with agriculture; cattle are 241
reared, particularly in the Carpathians and in the foothill areas, partly also in the steppe. Up till recently, agricultural methods were primitive. Later, however, more modern ways of cultivation and a rotation of crops were introduced and the entire industry modernised.

The Social Structure of the Ukrainian Community

The social structure of the Ukrainian people was fairly uniform till the Soviets took over the government. According to the census of 1926 which gives an accurate enough picture of pre-Soviet conditions, the majority of the people were engaged in agriculture. On December 17. 1926, 80.6 % of the population were employed in agriculture, 5.4 % in factories, 3.7 % were artisans, 0.5 % were employed in building, 1.9 % on the railway, 2.3 % in business, and 2.6 % in civil service. Te different social classes may be seen from the following table:

	Ukrainians %	Russians %	Jews %
Laborers	54.6	29.2	8.7
Servants	51.7	25.0	16.9
Professions	47.9	15.2	30.4
Farmers working with members of own family	88.6	4.9	1.3
Farmers with hired laborers	75.6	5.7	10.4
Independent peasants	56.7	10.7	26.7
Members of family working at home	89.1	5.2	0.6

The characteristic member of the social structure of the Ukrainian nation was the farmer who cultivated the soil with the help only of his family. The proportion of Ukrainians in the groups of laborers, employees and professions diminished as the salary and social standing of the group in question rose.

The collective system introduced by the First and Second Five Year Plans, made deep alterations in the social structure of the Ukrainian areas. The proportion between rural and urban population changed. According to the last census of 1939 the urban population had risen to 36.2 %, while the rural population had sunk to 63.8 %. In the Donets Basin and the Ukraine Steppe, where industrialisation was intensely developed, the population of the towns in some areas rose by 50 %. While from 1926-1932 towns like Dnipropetrovske increased 62.9%, Za-

162 porizha 244 %, Kryvyj Rih 156.6 %, Staline 170 %, Konstanty-
361 nivka 233 %, towns in the Right and Left Bank areas decreased.

The increase in urban population in the Ukraine Soviet Republic is most probably due to foreign immigration. Housing has become worse practically everywhere; it is difficult to imagine that the immigrants can continue to live permanently under such wretched conditions.

474 The rural population was composed almost entirely of members of colkhoses. They possessed almost the entire agricultural land in common, all agricultural machinery and draught animals and much of the other livestock. There remained for personal use only small plots round the cottages, the cottages themselves and a few head of cattle (no horses), pigs and poultry.

474 Every member had to work on the soil of the colkhose. His
465 wages were reckoned according to the number of days he had worked and these were calculated according to time and kind of work performed. The amount of grain left after fulfilling obligations to the state and payment for hire of machines and tractors, seed, cattle-breeding expenses, rate of amortisation etc. represented the wages. They were paid in kind and (a smaller proportion) in money. This meant that variations in harvest yield were almost exclusively expressed by what was left for wages. In the first years of the colkhose system, members often received 2-3 kg of grain for a day's work; as their energy was not fully utilised in the colkhose and as the members of the family who were unable to work had also to live from these meager earnings, famine arose in the early thirties in Ukraine, bringing a great increase in the death-rate. Later, wages are said to have been raised but the Soviet statistics do not show whether the wages listed (15 kg and more per day) applied to entire Ukraine or to individual colkhoses. The incomes of the various colkhose members also varied, as administrative jobs were better paid than work in fields and stables, and as several members revealed "propriety instincts" for extending or exploiting their own small share at the expense of the common property.

132 AS A RULE, THE CLIMAC CONDITIONS IN THE NEW RUSSIAN GOUVERNMENTS are much less favourable than in left-bank and especially right-bank Ukraine. They become worse going from west to east: the region of Odessa has the most equable climate and the shores of the Azov Sea the worst of all. In the east rainfall is insufficient, attaining in good years 50–40 cm. and in bad years not exceeding 20 cm., while in central and southern Ukraine it is 80 cm. and 40 cm. respectively. There is, furthermore, in the New Russian Governments an unbalanced distribution of rainfall: the country suffers from a shortage of rain in the spring when it is most needed, and from violent downpours in the summer. The climate of New Russia clearly inclines to aridity. In the old days the Black Sea steppes were covered for a short time in spring by a luxurious growth of high grass and wild flowers which disappeared in the following months. The steppe dries up completely during a period when the temperature reaches from 30° to 40° Centigrade and even the rain-storms of July and August cannot give new life to the parched ground. 241 Under such conditions field labour calls for special methods. The soil has to be ploughed deep, and great layers of earth have to be lifted—'the black fallow' which has not been dried out. The weak peasants' horses of the northern Ukraine are useless for such work. Ploughing in New Russia requires either two pairs of strong oxen or, better, mechanical traction. Before the last war, only wealthy landowners or agricultural colonies working on a co-operative basis could afford the latter method, which was introduced into New Russia as early as the end of the nineteenth century.

By force of circumstances farming in New Russia acquired quite a different character from that which had evolved in the historic countryside of old Ukraine: it even created a different landscape. 'Fruit-trees, especially cherry-trees, lend a charm to the Ukrainian landscape in the neighbourhood of Kiev and Poltava which recalls the rural landscapes of France. In New Russia, on the contrary, the lack of trees, the dryness of the climate, clouds of dust driven by the wind, lonely hamlets—all this goes to create an austere landscape which recalls rather the high plains of northern Castile. Only the endless cornfields with their undulating golden sea of wheat lend a lyric note to these flat unwooded spaces. Villages there are not picturesque and in agricultural colonies practical considerations take precedence over the desire to beautify the environment. The houses, however, are more modern, more spacious and better built. Thatched roofs have given place to tiles or sheet-iron' (Brégy and Obolensky).

● [361]

Wheat forms the basis of the agricultural wealth of New Russia. Before the last war, wheat covered 25 per cent of all the farmed

6: Armstrong S-4 (no date) 1955 RD1 Ukraine RD1

a large center as Dnieprodzerzhinsk had a nationalist mayor and a nationalist editor.[48]

The extreme south, the coastal strip along the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, from Odessa to Osipenko (Berdianka), had had a still shorter history of settlement than the area immediately to the north. Best suited of all Ukrainian lands to large-scale wheat farming with a small agricultural working force, it had a relatively sparse rural population, very mixed ethnically, with many German villages and some districts of Russian majority. The cities were still more heterogeneous, with Ukrainians forming a small minority in the larger ones, according to the census of 1926.

The study of conditions in this area is seriously hampered by the fact that the western third fell to Rumanian-occupied Transnistria. To prepare the way for the annexation of Transnistria, and, in addition, to gratify the desire of high officials for loot and profiteering, the Rumanians sent in a large number of their own administrators.[49] Since the rather backward Moldavians comprised only a small proportion of the total population, one of the Slavic elements had to be tolerated. Believing that German victory would lead eventually to the creation of an independent Ukraine, which would inevitably demand the land west of the Dniester as an irredenta, the Rumanians favored the Russians; the position of Russian nationalist elements in Odessa resembled that of the Mel'nyk group in Kiev and Zhitomir before their suppression by the Germans. Russian was an official language, along with Rumanian and German; a Russian theater was opened; several Russian publications were started.[50] The guiding organization of the Russians was a group called the Union of Russian Officers, which had the St. George cross as its emblem and evidently was strongly tsarist in its ideology.[51] It is said to have maintained contacts with émigré groups in Serbia and elsewhere and to have refused cooperation with the Vlasov movement.[52] At any

[48] Interview 10; *Ukraïns'kyi Visnyk*, June 14, 1942, p. 7.

[49] *Ukraïns'kyi Visnyk*, February 7, 1943, p. 1, based on a Zentraleuropa agency report.

[50] *Krakivs'ki Visti*, April 17, 1943, p. 3; Interview 18; Arkadii Liubchenko, *Shchodennyk* (Diary), Vol. I, ed. M. Dmytrenko (Toronto: Novi Dni, 1951), p. 122.

[51] Clandestine publication from Odessa region previously cited.

[52] *Ibid.*; Interview 18.

161 population in the two zones, the character and origin of this density are not the same.

162 361 The density in Zone 1[1] is characterized by an agrarian over-population, resulting from a long feudal period and the servitude of the lands. The population is concentrated there in a large number of hamlets, in small towns and in small villages, the inhabitants adding to their agricultural revenues those of artisans, of small commerce, and of small industries.

There is almost a complete absence of large towns. Actually the whole of Zone 1[1] within Soviet boundaries, contains only one town whose population exceeds 100,000—Kiev, the administrative capital of the Ukraine (625,000 inhabitants).

Even if one adds Polish Galicia to this territory, as it is wholly part of Zone 1[1] we find only one other big town—Lvov, with 325,000 inhabitants, an administrative and cultural centre.

In Zone 2[1] on the contrary, we find three big towns: Kharkov (650,000 inhabitants), Odessa (550,000 inhabitants), and Dniepropetrovsk (375,000 inhabitants).

Apart from these three large towns, Zone 2[1] possesses a further four towns whose population exceeds 100,000: Nicolaiev, Mariupol, Zaporojie, and Lougansk.

The greater part of Zone 2[1] is a land of recent colonization. It is the New Russia and the free Ukraine, colonized during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by Great Russian and Ukrainian elements.

The agricultural population is of a lesser density, and if the average number which expresses it is the same for the whole territory as for Zone 1[1] this is only a result of the greater number of large towns.

162 It would not be useless to point out that before the last war Odessa with her 700,000 inhabitants was the largest town of the Ukraine. But since the beginning

1 [See category 116, pp. 139-140. --- Analyst]

On the contrary, in Zone 2 the absence of trees, the drier climate, the dusty soil, and the isolated farms make the landscape more severe and more similar to the barren table-land of Northern Castile. Only the immensity of the cornfields with their golden ears introduces a lyrical note, vision-like, into this flat and treeless country. The villages of the Steppe are not very picturesque and look mostly like colonies in which the spirit of calculation dominates over the care of beauty. The habitations here are more modern, bigger, and better planned. The thatch here gives place to tiles and to corrugated iron. On the other hand, the poor people, deprived of wood, live in primitive hovels built of clay.

In the extreme north, in the forest region with its sandy soil, the picturesque landscapes gradually disappear to resume the severe and sad monotony of the White Russian country-side.

The Ukrainian is very adaptable to civilization, that is to say to the improvement of everyday life, and very quickly adopts all practical inventions, without any spirit of routine.

The Ukraine is the most literate part of Russia. Even Soviet statistics, which cannot be assumed to be well disposed to the Tsarist regime, show that the percentage of the generation which was of a school age in 1914, which could read and write was, in 1923, 90 per cent in the towns and 73 per cent in the country, which, by the way, is a vigorous reply to the generally accepted opinion that in the pre-war Russian Empire the population stagnated in a condition of utter ignorance.

In the other parts of European Russia the percentage for the same generation was respectively 82 per cent in the towns and 57 per cent in the country-side.

It seems to us opportune to give an idea of the Ukraine

[See category 116, pp. 139-140. --- Analyst]

361 It seems to us opportune to give an idea of the Ukraine by describing the urban populations which are, from the point of view of European town life, to a great extent among the best organized Russian towns.

The most European town is Odessa. Founded at the end of the eighteenth century, it has broad and straight avenues and streets bordered by plane trees and acacias and built according to a plan, very well paved, with the most perfect modern drainage systems, with very comfortable houses, and finally with its port which is constructed in accordance with the technically most advanced principles. Odessa can easily compete with the great European towns of the same importance. It is curious that the first governors of Odessa, who have done much for the embellishment of the town, were two French *émigrés*, the Duc de Richelieu and the Comte de Langeron, whose names have been given to two [874] important streets. The University of Odessa, called that of New Russia, has been the cultural centre not only of the southern region of the Ukraine but it also attracted the young people of the Crimea and the Caucasus. Its great commercial activity, its external night life, and its [162] cosmopolitan population, having 43 per cent Jews, 42 per cent Russians (Great Russians and Ukrainians), 6 per cent Greeks, 3 per cent Germans, 2 per cent Poles, 3 per cent Italians, Armenians, Georgians, Tartars, and others, gave it before the Revolution the appearance of a Mediterranean city.

Kharkov, also a University town, is to-day a European city, but, unlike Odessa, it owes its modern appearance to the Soviet regime. During fifteen years it had been the capital of the Ukraine and it has taken advantage of this position by completely changing its appearance which, before the last war, was very poor.

Kiev is a picturesque town lying on the hills of the right bank of the Dnieper. It is undoubtedly the most

7:Brezy & Obolensky H-4, 5 (no date) 1940 RDJ Ukraine RDJ

attractive town not only of the Ukraine but of the whole of Russia. Its magnificent public gardens amaze the visitors. It is excelled by Odessa from the point of view of town organization but excels it by far from the æsthetic point of view. Its University of St. Vladimir and its Polytechnic School enjoyed a great reputation in Russia.

Among the other towns with a European appearance one can mention Nicolaiev, the port at the mouth of the Boug; Vinnitza, the capital of Podolia, and to-day perhaps Dniepropetrovsk, which has the School of Mines, founded some years before the Great War. These cities have modern public buildings, up-to-date railway stations, good networks of tramways, etc.

In the domain of the organization and the appearance of the towns and the houses, the difference between Zone 1 and Zone 2 is great. In Zone 1 the country-side is better organized and possesses better roads, while the telephone system had appeared there before the last war, etc. On the other hand the towns which, as we have already shown, are almost all small, can hardly be called such at all.

The towns of Zone 2 are new towns which have had the benefit of modern organization, while the country-side still has a colonial appearance, without roads, with numerous isolated hamlets and farms, far removed from each other.

Now a few words about the ethnical composition of the population of the Ukraine. The most important minorities living on Ukrainian territory are the following:

First of all the Great Russians; workers, officials, and some colonists in the eastern and southern parts, especially in the New Russia. Then the Jews, very numerous (about 2,500,000), almost all traders, artisans, or members of the free professions before the Revolution; to-day employees in commerce, in the State co-operatives

[Podolia] [Volhynia]

everyone else from among our ranks. 000

Before the First World War it was said of 101
Podolia, which you will reach if you wander farther 181
north and which lies like a plateau over the Dniestr 311
Valley, that bread grows on fence posts there,
/Facing page 16: Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. [000]
View of the lower part of the city/; /Facing page
17: The old fortress of Feodosiya on the Crimea/ 3
/17/ and that the fences are woven out of sausages. For the first time there lies before you an immeasurable sea of surging grain. Not a house far and wide, rarely a small wood. A groundless, dusty field road, surprisingly seems to lead into empty space, but where you think it ends, it leads you straight as a die, by means of steep turns into one of those deep valleys which the rivers in the course of thousands of years have carved into the plateaus. Down there the Podolians build their loam huts, the whitewashed walls of which have already greeted you from a distance through the green of the plum and cherry trees. If you follow the river upstream, it will more and more often lead you around ponds, marshes and swamps the nearer you come to its sources. You will see more storks than you have ever seen before in your life.

Almost imperceptibly you will reach Volhynia, 101
the western part of which belonged to Poland up to 491
1939, but was subject to the czar before that. You 341
will notice this immediately by the lack of good roads. For, as everywhere in former Czarist Russia, there are only a few paved roads, but all the more are there roads on which in dry weather you sink into the dust and in wet weather into mud. You will 361
notice it also by the cities and towns which are even dirtier and more neglected than those of Galicia. You are in the midst of the ghettos of the world. These cities are a jumble of houses, "with an ugly traffic artery in the middle". They are spread out with a total absence of form, as though they had been

3 [For plates, cf. pp. 215-216, category 116 - Analyst]

[volhynia]

361 tossed down on the land, without any relationship to it. "The absence of public buildings alone had
[343] a depressive effect. These wooden huts on a slope, supported by stakes as though by high stilts, seemed merely to have been set down as chance would have it, less secure and permanent than nomad tents which the next day perhaps might already be taken down again. It scarcely seemed worthwhile to lay out a few roadways provisionally. For the rest, there was not a trace of a city plan, of a systematizing, architectural hand. Everything seemed temporary and unfinished, simply amassed, never shaped. The expression "shanty town" applied in a special /18/ sense to these places. Our criteria of beautifully compact city plans do not apply. Never concentrated within the area most difficult to attack, never held together by walls and moats, these Russian clusters of houses and courtyards which can scarcely be called cities any more, gradually become lost in the distance, without shape or outline: mirror images of the landscape that bears them, of the language that echoes in them, of the way of thinking of the people they house." (9)

9. Tintrup: War in the Ukraine, pages 23 and 24.

101 If you would now turn east in the direction
361 of Kiyev, you would come through numerous rambling
563 villages with streets. They contain attractive farms where until recently you would have been warmly welcomed with German sounds. The Volhynia
101 Germans lived here. But you continue northward
133 until the Volhynia plateau with a gradual incline sinks into the Polesian swamps. You avoid this marsh land by turning northeast, and thus come to the extreme northwest tip of the Ukrainian area of settlement, Podlakhia, whose waters flow toward the Baltic. The primeval forests of Bila Vesha are gloomy, but even more gruesome are the deep

505 the mercantile fleet which it carried was, even long before the war, as large as the total mercantile tonnage of the Austro-Hungarian fleet.

346 Even from far off you will see on the hills of the city lying on the right bank the strange cupolas of the Byzantine churches and monasteries. Kiyev was formerly the "Rome of the East", and even today it is the "mother of all Russian cities". Hundreds of thousands of devout pilgrims

788 annually visited the famous cave monastery of Pecherska Lavra, the cathedral of St. Sophia, the Golden Gate and other sacred spots.[1]

133 The churning steamer which you again board in the sprawling, pounding and shrieking harbor section[1] will take you farther downstream. On the west bank the high plateau of the Dniepr Plain rises steeply. If you should wander over this undulating hill country with its fields of wheat and sugar beets, you would see everywhere the traces of Ukraine's past: mighty grave mounds of nomad chieftains, and embankments with which in early times the Ukrainian people protected themselves against Asiatic brigands. /20/ To the left of the stream, in the east, you see nothing but wild thickets of reeds, dense, impenetrable green meadows behind which the Dniepr Plain[2] is hidden.

361 You would find villages there which have as many inhabitants as a medium-sized city and which equal a metropolis in surface area. However, they have remained villages in which peasants live on their homesteads; it is almost a day's journey to their fields. Khar'kov, a small Cossack hamlet in the seventeenth century, and today the second largest city of the Ukraine, is situated on the eastern edge of this plain.

133 In Dniepropetrovsk where formerly the rapids began, you turn eastward, friend, and now reach the steppes. The earth which is swept bare by the eternal east wind and by the dust storms, is completely naked as soon as you ascend the Donets

1 [i.e. In Kiev – Analyst]
2 [i.e. In the Dnieper Plain – Analyst]

harbor! Some kurgany were opened and Scythian princes were found who had taken with them under the earth a retinue of more than 200 riders on horseback and in full armor.

You must not overlook the Crimean Peninsula, the Tauris of the Greeks! You pass through a narrow isthmus and find yourself on the Peninsula. Gradually the steppe mounts up to the Yaila Range from the peaks of which daring roads climb down the steep coast to the blue-green Black Sea. Crimea, ancient land of the Tatar! Christ was driven out of the Ukraine; but Mohammed has entrenched himself under the flat roofs of these Tatar villages and cities, in order to receive the prayers of his believers when the sun flames up over the Caucasus or sinks across Bessarabia. Thus southern Crimea with its Tatars, its marble palaces of past Russian grandeur, its groves of olives, mulberries and figs, and its Bolshewik sanatariums, leads a special existence which, in its timeless diversity, will affect you strangely.

The mouth of the Dniepr is behind you and Odessa lies in front of you. Catherine II, the great colonizer, erected this city on the bare ground of the steppe. The yellow shell-limestone coast drops steeply into the sea. Straight as a die, quite after the modern European pattern, the third largest city of Ukraine /22/ is laid out. You will miss trees and parks and perhaps you will say it is a cold heap of stones. You forget that Odessa in summer does not have enough water for its inhabitants to drink. The earth is saline and rain extremely sparse.

There are still fifty kilometers separating you from the Rumanian border. Beyond the Dniestr you are on Bessarabian soil, and here, too, you will meet Ukrainians. Travel up the imperceptibly rising Bessarabian plain between the Dniestr and the Prut, in the course of which you repeatedly touch on Rumanian soil, and you will reach green Bukovina where the hospitable Huzul will present

562 tical than her husband. She cares for the family as an entity, /133/ which is why Ukrainian common law knows no divorce. The so-called mother's inheritance which may not be touched by her husband is proof, it is said, of her material independence. In critical moments of his life the man consults with his wife or his mother. It is said that the Ukrainian woman has a considerable share in the development of the new Ukrainian nationalism. As early as the turn of the century the women's periodical Rodnij Krai (place of publication Poltava) contained demands for a purification of the nation and the race from foreign elements; the racial unity of the Ukrainians was particularly emphasized. (81)

81. Yuriy Lypa: "The Ukrainian Woman" in Die Frau, April 1938.

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•361 About the villages of the Russians and the Ukrainians Shevchenko wrote in his Turkestan diary - he kept it hidden in his boot tops - that the Russian, in contrast to the Ukrainian, is born with a dislike of everything green. "A village of Great Russia, according to a statement of Gogol, is a heap of rough beams piled one on top of the other, with black holes in place of windows, surrounded by eternal dirt and eternal winter. There is not a single green twig to be seen. Behind the village there extend impenetrable forests - but it seems as though the village had purposely crept out of this impenetrable garden onto the highway and spread out in two rows along the road, built inns and on the village square a little church and a pub, and that was all it needed. Such an antipathy against the beauties of nature is inconceivable. How different the Ukraine! The white friendly little houses in town and city nestle in

•361 the shadows of cherry and mahaleb trees. There every poor farmer adorns his dwelling with lovely, ever-smiling nature..."

Where there is no local building commission, where the street finds its own way, where the four corner posts of a house are set in humus, where no cellar is dug, there/134/the houses and villages grow out of the ground willfully like mushrooms. These are the cluster villages. The villages built in rows with streets are found in the newly settled regions of the Ukrainian steppes and the Kuban. In this new country the Ukrainians, [369] who otherwise love villages, also live on isolated farms. In the north and along the rivers they build wooden houses, and in the steppes, houses of loam. Even in the cities stone houses are rare. Flowers, hollyhocks and sunflowers are to be found in front of every cottage. As a rule, the Ukrain-
342 ian farmhouse has two to three rooms. Whether it houses a poor family or a rich one, the ground plan is always the same; only the size varies. There is the vestibule with the summer kitchen and one half of the stove that extends through the wall; the other half stands in the large livingroom where cooking takes place in the winter, where the family lives, where they receive guests and where everyone sleeps. Then there is also a small storage chamber. The furnishings of the large room are simple and clean: there is a bench running all the way around the large, decorated clay stove and around the room; a rough table and a few chairs stand in the corner, also a sleeping platform for the parents, and a chest. Many icons, "the gods", decorate the wall. Since the barns are very primitive and draughty, a new-born calf or a young lamb that needs warmth is sometimes brought into the room when the winters are cold.

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000 Seventeen ingredients are supposed to go into

642 On one-sixth of the world all the treasures within the earth and all that grows on top of it belong to the workers, as well as all mines, factories, and means of communication. The workers distribute the goods, they make the laws, determine the working hours, wages and prices; they also establish the deductions from wages and salaries and make out the taxes. Everyone must work, there are no persons of independent means and no capitalistic employers who can fatten on profits. The workers are the sovereign lords in the Soviet Union, and nothing prevents them from enjoying the enormous wealth of their country. Stalin had this theory in mind when he stated in his introduction to the new constitution in November 1936: "... in the field of political economy of the Soviet Union we now have a new socialistic economy which knows no depressions and no unemployment, no misery and no profit, and which grants its citizens every possibility for a life of comfort and civilization."

According to this definition, life in the Ukraine should be the most attractive; here is the country richest in natural resources in eastern Europe, with a pleasant, sunny climate. The raw
B5 materials are happily balanced and are found within favorable distances between each other. There is coal, iron ore, manganese ore, water power, oil, turf, salt, potassium salts, phosphate and kaolin. There is lacking, with the exception of a certain amount of mercury and nickle, only colored metals.

●361 /160/ The exploitation of Ukrainian natural resources is comparatively recent. The Englishman Hughes John established industry in the 1870s in the Donets region, and shortly thereafter Frenchmen and Belgians founded the ore industry near Krivoy Rog. The present-day industrial cities developed from the barracks of the first workers'
000 settlements. The tremendous increase in popula-

464 The tremendous increase in popula-
361 tion which the Ukraine showed after the liberation of peasants in 1861 found employment in the growing industry and in railroad construction, insofar as the surplus population did not prefer emigration to Siberia and eastern Asia. When there was less work on the farms, the farmers and farmers' sons traveled into the industrial regions, only to return to their villages at planting and harvest time. Thus a stock of Ukrainian industrial workers could not be formed; foreign Russian manpower immigrated and remained for good. In 1918 and 1919, when the Muscovite Bolsheviks broke into the Ukraine and the Russian industrial workers reinforced their ranks, the absence of a Ukrainian industrial working class was to make itself disastrously felt.

316 The world thinks of the Ukraine more as a granary than as asource of valuable raw materials. And yet, there are considerable treasures buried in Ukrainian soil. The reserve of iron ore in the Ukraine is the third largest in the world. At Krivoy Rog, 250 kilometers northeast of Odessa, according to the latest calculations there are deposited 1.25 billion tons of high percentage Bessemer ores (60 to 61% iron content) and also considerable quantities of ferruginous quartz. In Kerch on the easternmost spur of the Crimean Peninsula there are 2.7 billion tons of phosphorous ores with an iron content of 38 to 42%, and in the northern Caucasus there are smaller deposits. The following table shows the importance of Ukrainian ore extraction for the Great
439 Russian realm: /Facing page 160/ /Map XI: Iron Ore and Steel Export from the Soviet Ukraine (Average 1927/1928). The Ukraine was the great source of steel for the industrial works around Moscow and Leningrad./ /161/

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	Iron Ore Extraction in million tons		
	1913	1932	1935
Krivoy Rog.....	6388	7925	16,594

433 tion of factories and dwellings is therefore held up and interrupted. Building costs rise a great deal... The shortage of bricks is increased by the fact that the bricks that are delivered are to a large extent useless. The imperfection comes to 25 to 30 percent by the time the bricks are laid. But even these bricks that are laid do not as a rule measure up to the prescribed
361 durability test." (130) In the finished settle-

130. Quoted by Keyserlingk: The Russian Worker Lives in This Way, page 26.

ments life is described thus in Visti, January 10th, 1939: "The settlement of Rudchenkovo in the Donbas has changed its aspect completely under the Soviet government. Large sections of many-storied houses have arisen and streets with lights and 10,000 square meters of asphalt sidewalks. Street car tracks were laid which connect the settlement with the center of the city of Stalin. There is also a bus connection here; the water system was improved, and the building of the cultural center for miners of the Donbas was erected aswell as a polyclinic, schools, clubs and shops. Nevertheless: 1. For three years now there have been talks in the district councils of the region and even in the regional executive committee about the opening of a sales center for heating material; 2. in /179/ Rudchenkovo a bath house does not yet exist; 3. the street car stop is out on the open steppe one-half mile from the clinic, and there is not even a small shelter at the car stop! 4. there is no public pharmacy; 5. lighting in the houses is unsatisfactory - the electrical plants have almost generally become useless; 6. there is no dairy; 7. there is no shop for children's goods; 8. the book business is very poorly organized. - The leaders of the trust 'Stalin Coal' and of the district council

361 of Kirovsk must finally take note of the needs of the workers and do away with the inadequacies which constitute the dark side of the tremendous economic development of the population of Rudchenkovo."

Soviet bureaucracy is working with unbelievable assiduousness on city planning. The building plan of Rostov, for example, according to Izvestiia of August 5th, 1937, had been under construction for eight years at that time, and the reconstruction plan of Nizhne-Tagilak, a small city in the Urals, is a book of 10,000 pages. The men who drew up the reconstruction plan of Gor'kiy must have been Stakhanov bureaucrats, for its pages are no longer numbered but - weighed; and it weighs two tons.

433 It sounds somewhat exaggerated when the Moscow Review of June 3, 1937, maintains that the Five Year Plans determine the course of future Soviet economy "with the accuracy of a time table". Not the only reason why these time tables cannot be adhered to is after all the fluctuation of the workers, which, in turn, is caused by the shortage of food and housing. Along with many other journals, 'Za Industriializatsiiu' of August 23rd, 1937, confirms the fact that the workers suffer considerable wage deficits because of the disorganization of Soviet economy: "The large companies of heavy industry are suffering from a great scarcity of oxygen. Thus, for example, the Martin furnaces of the plant 'Red October' in Stalingrad had to be allowed to go out because of lack of oxygen. /180/ A similar situation occurred in quite a number of other Soviet cities such as Khar'kov, Dnepropetrovsk and Rostov. In front of the oxygen factory of Khar'kov there are a great many trucks waiting every day, in order to get at least a few bottles of oxygen. This factory is extremely inefficient, which can in part be traced back to the frequent interruptions caused by accidents. Thus the Khar'kov plant was idle 28 percent

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WORKERS' SETTLEMENT NEAR KRIVOY ROG

I INTRODUCTION

101 The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (the Ukraine) is one of the U.S.S.R.'s sixteen constituent Union Republics. Situated in the south-western corner of the Soviet Union, the Ukraine is bordered on the south by the Black and Azov Seas and the Crimea (part of Russia); its western border touches the frontiers of Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland as well as the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. Towards the north the Ukrainian S.S.R. verges on two other Soviet Republics: Byelorussia and Russia; and it is the Russian neighbourhood of the Don river which forms the Ukraine's eastern border.

101 135 In economic development and in population the Ukraine is second greatest of the Soviet Republics. It has a fertile soil, a mild humid climate, and is rich in deposits of coal, oil, iron, manganese and salts, as well as in building materials. It has four main rivers: the Dnieper (third largest in Europe), the Dniester, the Bug, and the Donets (a tributary of the Don), which are navigable and are also useful reservoirs of power.

433 162 Before 1941 the Ukraine contained more than one-fifth of the inhabitants of the entire Soviet Union. Its industry produced 54 per cent. of the coal, 60 per cent. of the pig iron, 48 per cent. of the steel, and 35 per cent. of the manganese ore turned out in the whole U.S.S.R.; it manufactured railway engines and cars, tractors, turbines, harvester combines, and mining and agricultural machinery for all parts of the Soviet Union. "It also produced artificial fertilizers, soda, glass and cement. The output of the sugar, meat-packing, flour-milling, distilling, and dairy industries reached great dimensions. Fishing was developed in the Black Sea and Azov Sea. The Dnieper Power Station, ● 361 the largest in Europe, was famous throughout the world. The cities of the Ukraine, both old and new, developed rapidly; during the past 25 years 77 new cities and 285 industrial settlements were built."[1]

241 Agriculture also was highly developed. In 1937-38 Ukrainian farms accounted for nearly one-fifth of the grain, one-sixth of the potatoes, and two-thirds of the sugar beet produced in the Soviet Union. The Ukraine also had a large proportion of the total Soviet Union livestock. Millions of head of cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry were raised. Ukrainian agriculture was highly mechanized; before the war there were 90,000 tractors and 31,000 harvesting combines operating in the fields.

Area and Population

131 In January 1939 the Ukrainian Republic had an area of about 469,700 square kilometres including 8,000 square kilometres in its

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1 The Sixteen Soviet Republics, Soviet News, London, 1945.

728 178 The progress in construction and rehabilitation which has taken place since the incorporation of this region into the Ukraine was revealed at a meeting of the Soviet of Nationalities on October 16, 1946, when the representative of the Transcarpathian Ukraine summed up the achievements in 1946. Nearly 300 enterprises had been restored, and nine machine and tractor stations had been set up to assist the peasants in working [212 the fields. Much had been done in 1946 to abolish illiteracy; there 871] were opened over 100 schools, including 75 elementary, seven technical, 27 secondary, four music schools for children, and one school for surgeons' assistants and midwives.

433 At the end of December it was stated that 35 new factories had started functioning in the Transcarpathian Region in 1946[1]. Moreover, as compared with 1945 when there was not a single coal mine, 8 mines were working in 1946. There had also been definite progress in building up consumer goods industries. A clothing and a shoe factory had begun working in Vinogradov, and a knitted goods mill in Mukachevo. Some 200 light industries have been opened in various parts of the region.

Population of the Ukraine

162 The Ukraine is inhabited largely by Ukrainians, and also by Russians, Jews, and Poles. Most of the population is literate, and in 1939 there were many technical and vocational schools, as well as scientific research institutes and about 40,000 libraries.

At the census of January 17, 1939 the Ukrainian S.S.R. had 30,960,221 inhabitants; an increase of 6.6 per cent. as compared with December 1926. The greatest increase had occurred in the towns, largely as a result of the migration of country people to new industries. Thus from 1926 to 1939 the urban population more than doubled (5,373,553 to 11,195,520) while the number of rural inhabitants decreased by 16½ per cent. (23,669,381 to 19,764,601).

000 The same was true for the entire Soviet Union. From 147,027,915 in December 1926, its total population increased by 15.9 per cent. to 170,467,186 in January 1939, the urban population having grown from 26.3 million to 55.9 millions; and the rural population having fallen from 120.7 million to 114.5 million.

162 [361] The principal cities of the Ukraine with their population on January 17, 1939, are Kiev, the capital (population, 846,293), Kharkov, capital of the Ukraine before 1934 (833,432), the part of Odessa on the Black Sea (604,223), Dniepropetrovsk on the Dnieper River (500,662), Stalino, industrial centre of the Donets Basin (462,395), and Nikolayev (167,108).

In January 1939 the urban population of the Ukraine was 36.2 per

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1 Soviet Monitor, London, December 29, 1946.

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[281] Seven and a half million head of cattle, 3.3 million horses, 9.3 million pigs, 7.3 million sheep and 59.4 million fowls were killed or taken away[1]. The invaders also stole from the collective farms and from private citizens of the Ukrainian S.S.R. over 12 million tons of farm products, including 9½ million tons of grain and flour[2].

The rehabilitation and rebuilding of liberated areas began at once whilst the war was still on; but although the Ukrainian S.S.R. received great assistance from other republics of the Soviet Union, it must be borne in mind that important economic regions of other republics of the Soviet Union were also devastated by the war.

According to the report on material damage issued by the U.S.S.R.'s Extraordinary State Commission for Ascertaining and Investigating Crimes of the German-Fascist Invaders, the damage caused to the national economy of the U.S.S.R. and to the individual residents of villages and towns is estimated at more than 679,000 million roubles in terms of 1941 prices.

The damage to the Ukrainian Soviet Republic alone is estimated at 285,000 million roubles[3].

Thus according to the statement of the Soviet State Commission, the damages to the Ukrainian S.S.R. are about 40-42 per cent. of the total damages to the Soviet Union.

Damage caused to the Ukraine by the German invasion is estimated by the Ukrainian Paper Suchasne I Maibutne (Present and Future) at 100,000 million dollars[4].

Destruction of Ukrainian Cities

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361 Following are summaries of the destruction which occurred in some of the most important of the Ukraine's cities.

Kiev (Population in 1939: 846,293).

According to the report of the Extraordinary State Commission, the material damage caused by the German invaders in Kiev was as follows:

They destroyed 940 buildings of state and public institutions and

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1 Soviet Monitor, London, February 8, 1947.

2 Letter from Ukrainian Government Department of UNRRA Supplies, April 6, 1946.

3 Soviet News, London, September 18, 1945.
(The official exchange value in March 1947 was 5.40 roubles equal one U.S. dollar; 21.36 roubles equal one pound sterling).

4 Soviet Monitor, TASS (Soviet News Agency) London, July 11, 1946.

727 361 ,742 municipally owned houses (more than 22 million square feet of housing space) and 3,600 privately owned houses comprising 5½ million square feet of space.

[361] As a result more than 200,000 inhabitants of Kiev have been made homeless.

The Germans gutted Kiev's industrial plants of their equipment and shipped it to Germany. They destroyed the buildings of industrial enterprises including the machine-building plants "Bolshevik" and "Red Excavator", which had supplied industry, agriculture and transport with machinery, implements, and spare parts.

They blew up the textile mills, a spinning and knitting mill, the Gorky clothing factory, the first, fourth and eighth shoe factories, and other plants; blew up, destroyed or burned down the electric-power stations, the trolley cars and trolley buses, the water supply system and the drainage system. They destroyed mechanized bakeries and other establishments.

[368] The very important railway junction Kiev-Darnitza was destroyed with all its tracks, equipment, and installations as well as all station buildings and the depot at the station Kiev I.

City of Kharkov (Population in 1939: 833,432).

In connection with the third anniversary of the liberation of Kharkov, "the second capital of the Ukraine", the following figures on destruction and the extent of rehabilitation have been made known.

727 361 362 Before the war Kharkov had 41 million square feet of housing floor space. The Germans destroyed about half of all the flats. In the three years since liberation, six million square feet of housing floor space have been restored. The people of Kharkov have also restored 293 big plants and factories, including the famous tractor works, an electro-mechanical plant, a turbo-generator works and machine tool, and agricultural implements and other plants[1].

Dniepropetrovsk (Population in 1939: 500,662).

In this city 30 per cent. of the homes, 80 per cent. of the industry, and 70 per cent. of schools and other cultural institutions were destroyed. The UNRRA Mission reports that reconstruction has been very slow, and is hampered by shortages of food, shelter and equipment. In 1946 many of the residents of Dniepropetrovsk were still living in huts contrived of straw and clay, under a tar paper roof.

Kremenchug (Population in 1939: 89,553).

In April 1946, when members of the UNRRA Mission to the Ukraine

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1 Soviet Monitor, London, September 12, 1946.

727 361 362 first visited Kremenchug, they reported it as over 90 per cent. destroyed. "About 50,000 inhabitants have returned and are living in dugouts, cellars, and rubble shacks. Reconstruction is progressing slowly because of the shortage of materials. The only industries operating are a small machine shop for bridge repair parts, a textile factory, and one wing of a cigarette factory which happened to escape destruction. One bakery is being repaired... All grain elevators and flour mills, which constituted the chief pre-war industry, are completely destroyed."

Poltava (Population in 1939: 130,305).

In April 1946 the UNRRA Mission reported Poltava about 80 per cent. destroyed. "About 100,000 of the inhabitants have returned and are living under conditions only slightly better than Kremenchug. On the main street only one building is intact. The Mayor estimated that reconstruction would take at least fifteen years. The locomotive repair shop and a stocking factory are the only industries operating two years after liberation."

Other Cities

In Zaporozhie (population in 1939: 289,188) 75 per cent. of the homes and virtually all industry were destroyed[1]. Stalino, the industrial and mining centre of the Donets Basin, has been described as a shadow of its former self. Its pre-war population was 510,000. During the war about 100,000 of the people were driven into slavery by the Germans. Another 80,000 men, women, and children were thrust into one of the mines to die. Seventy-five per cent. of all the buildings in the city were destroyed; and of these only 30 per cent. were in a condition to be restored. All the mines in the area were flooded; and from one pit alone over 3,300,000 tons of water had been pumped by August 1946[2].

The Ukraine's Application for UNRRA Assistance

727 648 457 In the summer of 1945 the government of the U.S.S.R. transmitted to the Director General of UNRRA a request for assistance in rehabilitating those areas of the Soviet Union which had suffered most heavily because of the war and the German occupation. In August 1945 at the Third Session of the UNRRA Council, the Soviet delegate strongly requested that 700 million U.S. dollars be allocated for relief work in the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics. At the same Council Session the applications of Byelorussia and the Ukraine for membership in UNRRA were unanimously accepted, and the two republics were requested to send delegates to the Third Council meetings.

In December 1945 agreements were signed between UNRRA and the governments of the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Republics providing for

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1 UNRRA Mission to the Ukraine, Kiev.

2 Soviet News, London, August 22, 1946.

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439 been food supplies, which in many Ukrainian towns constituted the only
648 food to be seen in shops in 1946. For fats and oils particularly the Ukrainian population has been entirely dependent on UNRRA aid.

The U.S.S.R.'s Five-Year Plan, 1946-50

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648 UNRRA assistance to the Ukraine has been of necessity limited in scope and short-term in nature. Long after relief shipments are ended - and they are now all but complete - the Ukraine will still be working to rebuild its factories, cities, and farms. The main task of rehabilitation is therefore a long-term one, and depends upon long-range measures.

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185 On March 18, 1946, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. adopted a Five-Year Plan, 1946-50, for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the Soviet Union. This plan is the fourth of a series of Five-Year Plans[1] designed to increase the productivity of Soviet farming and industry, and in general to raise the standard of living of the whole population. As stated by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the principal aims of the Five-Year Plan in 1946-50 are to rehabilitate the devastated regions of the country, to recover the pre-war level in industry and agriculture, and then considerably to surpass that level.

[652] The new Five-Year Plan provides that nearly one-third of the capital investments for the entire Soviet Union in 1946-50 (49,500 million roubles out of a total of 250,300)[2] are to be spent on the restoration of the Ukraine. Of this 49,500 million, 5,469 million will be used for works under the Ukrainian Republic's jurisdiction.

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727 In the next five years all the destroyed cities of the Ukraine -
362 particularly Kiev, Kharkov, Chernigov, Odessa, Dniepropetrovsk, Stalino, and Zaporozhie - are to be rebuilt and their municipal services restored. Housing is to be replaced as speedily as possible; in 1946-50, 175,120,000 square feet of state-owned housing are to be built, of which 12.65 million square feet are to be made available by local Soviets. The amount of privately owned housing to be built before 1950 is fixed at 36.3 million square feet.

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185 Also under the Five-Year Plan Ukrainian agriculture is to be rehabilitated; the crop area for 1950 is planned at 30.5 million hectares. By 1950 the Ukraine is scheduled to be producing about 20 per cent. of the grain harvested in the U.S.S.R. (approximately the same tonnage as in pre-war years); 60 per cent. of the sugar beet (about 6 per cent. more than pre-war); and the potato harvest is fixed for 23 million tons, 1½ millions more than in 1940.

000 Industry is to be revived; railroads and other forms of transport

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1 First Five-Year Plan, 1929-32; second, 1933-37; third, 1938-42.

2 Estimated at 1945 prices.

727 Industry is to be revived; railroads and other forms of
433 transport are to be rebuilt; the mining of coal is to regain and then to outstrip the pre-war output; the production of machinery and equipment for both light and heavy industry is to be restored; and to do this, iron and steel production is to be increased until it surpasses pre-war. War damaged power stations are to be rehabilitated, and additional ones are to be constructed, particularly in smaller communities.

[185] Altogether the output of industrial enterprises in the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1950 is envisaged at 9,200 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives is estimated to comprise 3,100 million roubles[1].

The volume of industrial production in the whole U.S.S.R. in 1950 - that is, the last year of the Five-Year Plan - is fixed at 205,000 million roubles (in 1926-27 prices). Compared with 138,500 million roubles in 1940, this represents an increase in industrial output of 48 per cent.

727 Particular stress in the Five-Year Plan is laid on the development
433 of the Western Ukraine and the Transcarpathian Region. Lvov, the main
361 city of the Western Ukraine, is to be developed into a major industrial centre, where there are to be built and put into operation an automobile assembly plant, electrical, telephone, and telegraph-equipment manufacturing plants, a glass works, a knitting mill, and food processing plants.

In the Transcarpathian Region, new light industry plants are to be constructed, and the mining of brown coal (lignite) is to be organized and extended. Provision is to be made for the rehabilitation and development of the woodworking and wood chemical industries and of farming, particularly fruit-growing, viticulture, livestock breeding and apiculture, [652] as well as of the food processing industries. The farms of the Transcarpathian Region are to be given considerable state assistance in the form of agricultural machines, fertilizers, and credits.

000 A more detailed discussion of the Five-Year Plan in connection with farming and the various industries follows in later sections of this report.

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[475] It must be remembered that a number of enterprises although situated in the Ukrainian Republic are not under the Republic's jurisdiction, but under the jurisdiction of the Soviet Union Government.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mountainous Ruthenia is a country of tradional costumes. The beautiful embroideries which decorate them and their colour-effects testify to the innate artistic sense of the people. Their patterns and hues vary not only from tribe to tribe but also from village to village. Blue, brown and red are their favourite colours, but one may say that practically all the colours are represented. On weekdays their attire is rather simple. But on Sundays and festivals the space in front of the wooden church is a veritable kaleidoscope of well-blended hues. Particularly striking is the garb of the Huculs whose artistic talent also shows in their elaborate wood-carvings and in their love of music.

Life is hard in the mountains and forests of Carpathian Ruthenia. Yet the small farmers, wood-cutters, labourers and shepherds who live there are a friendly and hospitable race. The traditional rule that a stranger who comes into a Ruthenian cottage is to be hospitably received has found a remarkable illustration in recent times. The inhabitants of one village in the South have decided that the passengers on the bus which passes through the village once a day have to be treated as guests. And so whenever the bus arrives a peasant woman with a basket full of fruit or cheese or buns is waiting at the stop to share out her eatables among the travellers.

In the southern part of the country life and people are different. Here one comes across fields of maize, wheat and tobacco, while on the sunny hills bordering on the fertile plain further south there are rich vineyards. But most of this good soil is not the property of the Ruthenians; they have been pushed into the mountains by the Hungarians who owe much of the land and employ the native Ruthenians as seasonal labourers. In this part of the country the population is mixed, and the Ruthenians who live here have surrendered much of their racial individuality as well as the traditional costumes. No wonder that those uplanders who moved south for economic reasons long to return to their poor but proud mountains.

Carpathian Ruthenia is a rural country. Even its largest towns, such as Mukačevo with a State tobacco factory and other works, Berehovo, the centre of the Ruthenian wine trade, Sevljuš with excellent vineyards, are essentially provincial in character.

The largest town, Užhorod, has assumed the character of a modern city since it became the capital of Carpathian Ruthenia during the twenty years of the Czechoslovak Republic. The government built here imposing public buildings as well as large blocks of up-to-date residential flats for its civil servants. Prominent among these representative buildings is Zemský Úrad housing the headquarters of the administration of Carpathian Ruthenia; its façade is strictly modern and its interior, particularly the Parliament Chamber and the large Reception Hall, is beautifully equipped.

This part of Užhorod is well laid out; right along the river bank

361/341 is a wide boulevard bordered with beautiful flowers. Across the river, to the left from a bridge, is a colourful little church in Russian style—a miniature replica of a Moscow *cerkev*—a piece of the Orient in a western setting. It is a delightful building coloured in dull red and white, and has a burnished cupola at the top which reflects the sun in a dazzling blaze. The interesting ikons in the interior match the fairy-tale beauty of its exterior. What a lively contrast to the dignified, twin-spired Greek Catholic cathedral and the surrounding ecclesiastical buildings on the opposite side of the river.

162/563 There are at least four religions in Užhorod as well as in other Ruthenian towns, and five languages are spoken there—Ruthenian, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian and Yiddish.

135/317 While Ruthenia has no mineral wealth comparable to that of Slovakia, it supplies the entire Republic with salt. In the eastern tip of the country, right on the Rumanian frontier, there are huge deposits of mineral salt in the neighbourhood of Siatinské Doly. Although only two mines are now being worked, the annual output amounts to about 120,000 tons of salt. The huge vaulted caves of these mines afford an imposing view from a gallery which rises at a considerable height above the bottom where the miners quarry large blocks of rock-salt, cut them into small blocks, and have them hoisted through the shaft to the surface. The mineral salt which is crushed in a salt-mill is only slightly impure and requires little cleaning.

317/263 Salt represents the mineral wealth of Carpathian Ruthenia. But it is a commodity which the poor Ruthenian peasants and wood-cutters cannot afford. In order to spice their simple and meagre food the countryfolk journey a day or two to a pool of salt-water to fill a barrel with the liquid salt.

178/511/185 To appreciate the degree of progress Carpathian Ruthenia made during the twenty years of its association with Czechoslovakia, one has to bear in mind the condition of this forgotten country when it first appeared on the map as a political unit. The dire poverty, the low standard of education among the majority of the population, lack of cultural amenities, infectious diseases due to abominable sanitary conditions, inadequate communications, economic and political exploitation — all these factors made the life of the Ruthenians under the Carpathian mountains rather desolate.

President Masaryk once said that thirty years of peaceful, reasonable and energetic development would be needed to make the Czechoslovak State secure and happy. Carpathian Ruthenia certainly needed thirty, if not more, years of peaceful, reasonable and energetic development to emerge from her condition of poverty and primitiveness.

744/164 One of the worst evils was the appalling sanitary conditions in Ruthenia. The rate of infant mortality was among the highest in

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 R1 Soviet Union R1
Ukraine RD1

mile. The Donbas shows a density of 260 to 390 per square mile, while the concentration of the population in certain industrial areas goes as high as 525 per square mile. In sharp contrast to these densely settled sections, the northern wooded area of the Poles'ye supports only 50 to 75 persons per square mile, and even less in the marshy portions. The southern steppes also show a density of only 95 to 130 per square mile.

Large villages form the most typical settlement pattern in the Ukraine. Rural population centers of as many as 15,000 or more inhabitants stretch along the river valleys or along dry ravines, where artificial ponds provide the water supply. In many instances villages merge into each other and form a continuous settlement many miles long. Surrounded by orchards and with white-washed, thatched mud huts scattered about in disorderly fashion, they often present a singularly charming appearance.

About one third of the population lives in urban centers. The Ukrainian SSR counts fifteen cities of over 100,000 inhabitants and more than forty cities with a population of over 50,000. The large centers lie mainly in the Donets Basin, along the Dnieper and the shores of the Black Sea, as well as in the western Ukraine.

The national composition of the population of the Ukraine is quite homogeneous. The Ukrainians constitute about 80 percent of the total. Among the more important minorities are the Russians, who live principally in the Donbas and in the northern section, the Belorussians in the northwest, Poles in the west, and Bulgarians in the southwest. Before the Second World War, Jews formed a considerable percentage of the urban population, especially in the right-bank towns and in the western Ukraine. A considerable number of Volga Tatars are also found in the Donets Basin.

The Ukrainians constitute the second most important national group in the USSR. Their language, their culture and their mode of life are closely related to those of the Russians. Long split among several powers, the Ukrainians were as late as the end of the eighteenth century under the rule of the Russians (left-bank Ukraine), of the Poles (right-bank Ukraine), and of the Turks (southern steppes). Shortly thereafter the major portion of the Ukrainian people came under Russian rule, but many still remained in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and in Rumania. In 1917 the Ukrainian SSR was created, but it was not until the final annexations of territory from Poland (1939), Rumania (1940),

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 Rl Soviet Union Rl
Ukraine RD1

Kiev Oblast

Area, 15,900, population, 3,500,000

Kiev Oblast lies in the Dnieper lowland (in the north) and in the Volyn'-Podolian upland (in the south). It is drained by the Dnieper and its right affluents, the Teterev and the Ros' rivers. In the northern section, which penetrates into the forested Poles'ye, the growing of flax, potatoes, and buckwheat are important. The rest of the oblast falls within the sugar economy. Truck produce in the Kiev metropoljtan area and orchards in the south, near Uman', and the southeast, near Smela, are important. Peat is worked mainly northwest of Kiev and near Smela, while lignite comes from Yurkovka near Zvenigorodka. Sugar mills abound throughout the center and the south; flour milling and distilling are other rural industries.

Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR since 1934, was the third largest city of the USSR on the eve of the Second World War. Situated on the middle course of the Dnieper River, below the mouths of its two large affluents, the Pripet and the Desna, Kiev occupies a central location at the junction of the river, four rail trunk lines, and many highways. An ancient city and until the middle 13th century the capital of Kievan Russia, Kiev is the site of many historical relics and monuments. An early commercial and food-processing center, it developed into an industrial point of first rank under the Soviet regime. Its heavy industries produce machine tools, machines, motors, aircraft parts, boilers, agricultural implements, motorcycles, and bicycles, as well as equipment for chemical, sugar, and tanning industries. There are electrical (radios and telephones), textile, and food industries. A number of major enterprises, including lumber mills, a meat-packing plant, a rubber-goods factory, and railway-car works are located in the left-bank industrial suburb of Darnitsa. Shipyards produce vessels for the Dnieper River traffic. A natural-gas pipe line for industrial and domestic use was laid in the post-war period from Dashava.

Other major industrial centers of the oblast are Belaya Tserkov', south of Kiev, Uman' in the far south, and Smela and Cherkassy on the Dnieper in the southeast. They are primarily food-processing centers, with sugar and flour mills and metal, clothing, and leather industries.